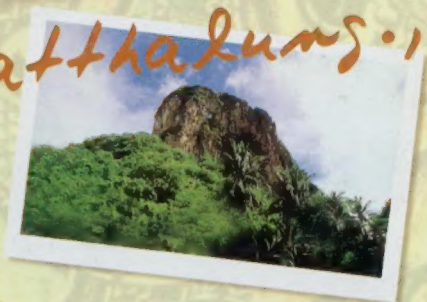


# PHATTHALUNG

## TRAVEL GUIDE



*Phatthalung..!*



CITY OF NORA AND SHADOW PLAY

LAND OF PADDY FIELDS

BEAUTIFUL WATERFALLS

SOURCE OF WATERFOWLS

LOVELY LAKES

OK THALU MOUNTAIN

# Phatthalung Map



## Boundary

- North** Borders Chauat in Nakhon Si Thammarat and Ranot in Songkhla.
- South** Borders Rattaphum and Khuan Niang in Songkhla and Khuan Kalong in Satun.
- East** Borders Songkhla Lake, Ranot, Krasae Sin, Sathing Phra, and Singhanakhon in Songkhla.
- West** Borders Nakhon Si Thammarat (Banthat) mountain range, Huai Yot, Muang Trang, Na Yong, Yan Ta Khao, and Palian in Trang.



# Phatthalung Province

*Phatthalung* is an ancient city in southern Thailand. It is a land of mountains. In town is Khao Ok Thalu, which is clearly visible from afar. Phatthalung is regarded as the birthplace of the shadow play and the Nora dance. From ancient times to the present, Phatthalung has been closely linked to Songkhla Province, particularly in terms of geography, history and migratory settlements through many ages. During the Sri Vijaya period (13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Buddhist century), the Phatthalung community received Indian cultural influence in the way of Mahayana Buddhism. In the reign of King Ramathibodi I (U Thong) of Ayutthaya, Phatthalung became one of twelve royal cities. Later during the reign of King Rama I in the Rattanakosin period, the king had the Ministry of Defense oversee Phatthalung, upgraded it to secondary city status and moved it to the mouth of Pam River.

When there was an administration reform in the reign of King Rama V, Phatthalung prefecture came under Nakhon Si Thammarat prefecture until 1924, when King Rama VI relocated the city to Tambon Khuha Sawan where it has been ever since. Upon the abolition of the prefecture system in 1933, Phatthalung became a province outright.

Phatthalung city is situated on the west bank of Songkhla Lake, about 846 kilometers from Bangkok. It has an area of 3,424.473 square kilometers and is divided into 10 districts and 1 sub-district, as follows: Muang Phatthalung, Khuan Khanun, Pak Phayun, Kongra, Tamot, Khao Chai Son, Pa Bon, Bang Kaeo, Si Banphot, Pa Phayom, and the sub-district of Si Nakharin.



## Getting There

**Car** From Bangkok, there are 2 ways. The first is via the Phetchakasem National Highway No. 4 to Chumphon (Phathom Phon junction) into Ranong, Phangnga, Krabi, Trang, and Phatthalung. The total distance is 1,140 kilometers. The second route is to Chumphon and then onto Highway No. 41 (Asia) to Phatthalung, a total distance of around 846 kilometers.

**Bus** Transport Co. has daily Bangkok-Phatthalung services. Please call tel. 4351199, 4351200 or (074) 612070

**Train** The southern line runs through Muang, Khuan Khanun, KhaoChaiSon, Pak Phayun, Pa Bon, and Bang Kaew. Please call tel. 2237010, 2237020 or (074) 613106

**Plane** Phatthalung does not have an airport but can be accessed via those in nearby provinces. Please call Thai Airways International (Public) Co., Ltd. to make bookings at tel. 2800060-89, in Trang at tel. (075) 218066 or 219923, in Nakhon Si Thammarat at tel. (075) 311158, 342491 or 343874, and in Hat Yai at tel. (074) 245851-2, 243711, or 233433.



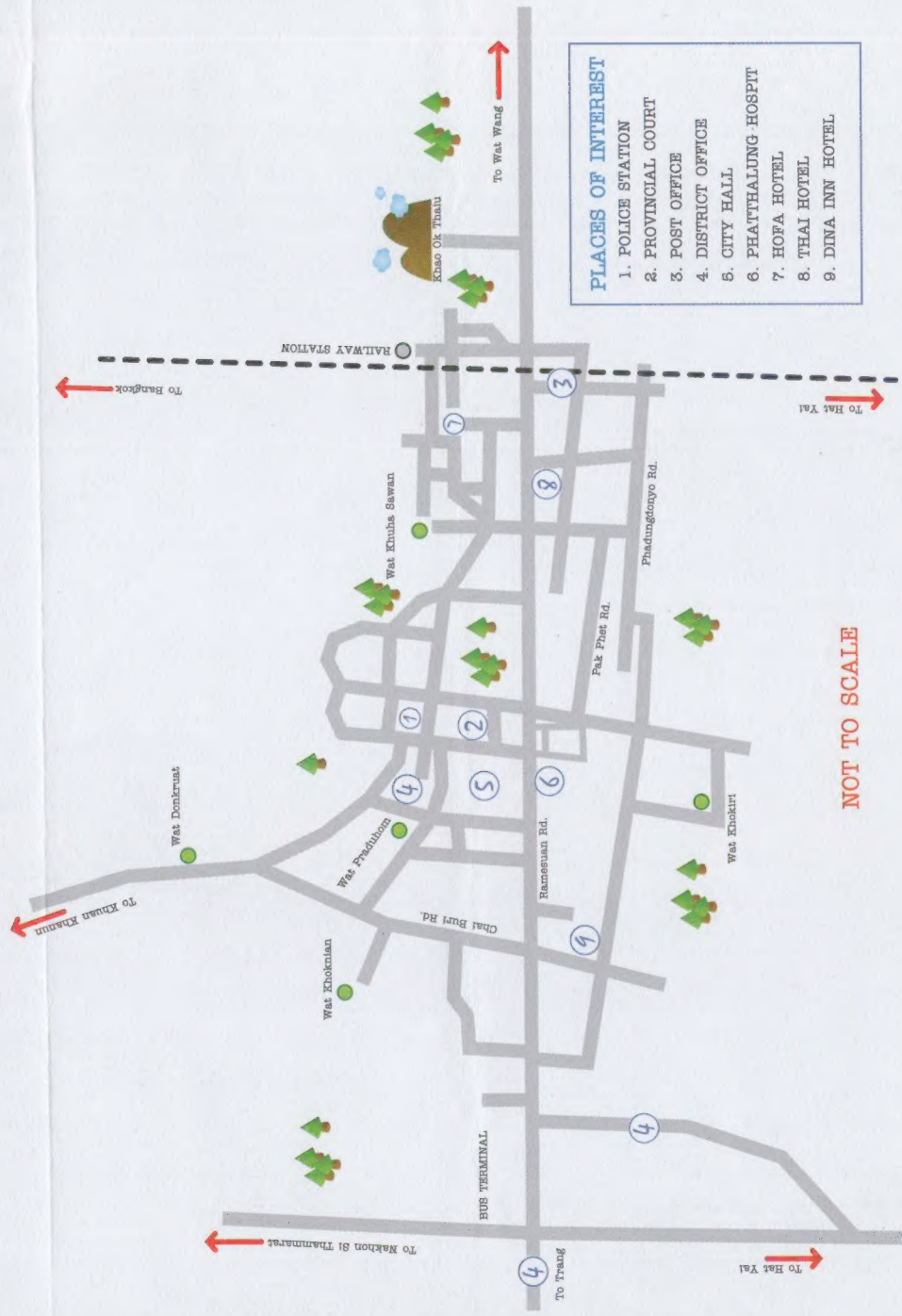
## Distance from Amphoe Muang to other districts (in kilometers)

Khuan Khanun	17
Khao Chai Son	28
Pak Phayun	66
Kong Ra	40
Tamot	39
Pa Bon	50
Si Banphot	35
Bang Kaew	40
Pa Phayom	38
Si Nakharin	16





# Phatthalung City



# Interesting Tourist Destinations

## Amphoe Muang

### *Phra Phutthanirokhantarai Chaiwat Chaturathit*

or called "Phra Si Mum Muang" is a Buddha image of southern Thailand and is a sacred relic of Phatthalung. It is housed in a square pavilion in an area between the provincial hall and the provincial court. This bronze image in the meditation posture was given to the province by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej in 1968.



*Wat Tham Khuha Sawan* is at the foot of Khao Khuha Sawan near Phatthalung market. A left-hand road at Khao Hua Taek takes visitors to the temple. The temple was built in the Ayutthaya period and was later upgraded to be the first royal temple in the province. Inside the cave is a large reclining Buddha image and another in a sitting posture. The cave walls and entrance are full of initials of many kings and royal family members.



*Phu Khao Ok Thalu* can be accessed from

Wat Khuha Sawan by taking Highway No. 4047. Khao Ok Thalu rises majestically east of the train station. This mountain is a symbol of the province. It is about 250 meters high. Stairs lead up to the summit where visitors can get a panoramic view of the province. The name of the mountain derives from a hole near the top that allows people to see through it.



*Wat Wang* is in Tambon Lam Pam, 6 kilometers from the city on Highway No. 4047 (on the same route as Khao Ok Thalu). This is an important historical site of the province. It was built by Phraya Phatthalung (Thongkhao) in the reign of King Rama III and was once the place where government officials performed allegiance pledges in the early Rattanakosin period. Inside the convocation hall are murals of dusted paint in the time of King Rama IV about the biography of Lord Buddha and about angels. The main plaster Buddha image is from the same period. A total of 108 images line the balcony around the building.



## *Wang Chao Muang Phatthalung*

(Wang Kao–Wang Mai) is at Tambon Lam Pam, near Wat Wang. Originally a government place and the home of the city lord, the part called Wang Kao built in the time



of Phraya Phatthalung (Noi Chantharotchanawong) when he was the provincial governor. The palace later became the property of Mrs. Praphai Mutamara, the daughter of Luang Si Worachat. The new palace, or Wang Mai, was built in 1889 by Phraya Aphaiborirakchakrawichitphiphitphakdi (Net Chantharotchanawong), the son of Phraya Phatthalung, then the provincial governor. The Chantharotchanawong family has given this palace to the country. The Fine Arts Department declared it a national historical site in 1983.

*Phraya Thukrat monument* (Chuai) is at Tha Miram intersection in Phatthalung municipality. Records show that Phraya Thukrat was a monk named Phra Maha Chuai who resided at Wat Pa Lilai during the reign of King Rama I. When the Nine Armies War took place, Phra Maha Chuai rallied villagers to help Phraya Phatthalung defeat Burmese forces. When he left the monkhood, he was appointed by the king to be Phraya Thukrat to help the city lord. His title of Phraya was of the same level as the city lord.

*Hat Saen Suk Lam Pam* is about 2 kilometers past Wat Wang on Highway No. 4047. This shady pine-fringed beach on the bank of Songkhla Lake, the largest freshwater lake in Thailand. In the middle of the rotary is a sculpture of a school of Lam Pam fish native to the area. A water pavilion named Sala Lam Pam Thi Rak is ideal for viewing the scenery. A bridge spans the beach and an islet created by sediment from the river. In Lam Pam Lake are dolphins, which can be seen frequently.



*Bon Voyage.*



## *Handicrafts Village* is Ban Khok Wua, Tambon

Chai Buri, Amphoe Muang. The village is about 6 kilometers from the city on the road from Sai Yuan intersection. The village is famous for making

products from coconut shells, now called the Million Baht Coconut Shell Village. The community leader, Mr. Plum Chukhong, pioneered the idea of getting villagers to make products from coconut shells that can be found locally. Products include kitchenware, household items and decorations. Eventually over 100 households began such an industry and later received support from the Industrial Promotion Department. Popular items are spoons, coffee cups, mugs, ladles, plates, bowls, lamps, and other decorations sold domestically and to 16 countries worldwide. Visitors interested in seeing demonstrations and buying products can contact Mr. Plum Chukhong, No. 42, Mu 1, Ban Khok Wua, Tambon Chai Buri, tel.01-4655751.



## *Amphoe Khanun*



### *Thale Noi Waterfowl Reserve* is the largest

waterfowl reserve in Thailand. It can be reached via Highway No. 4048 from Amphoe Muang to Amphoe Khanun and to Thale Noi, for a total distance of 32 kilometers. The road is paved asphalt all the way. The

reserve is the responsibility of the Royal Forestry Department and covers 450 square kilometers, divided into 422 square kilometers of land (94%) and 28 square kilometers of water (6%), or Thale Noi. The sea is 5 kilometers wide and 6 kilometers long with an average depth of 1.2 meters. The sea is covered with assorted flora such as lotus, bulrush, reed, and grass used for thatching. More than 187 species of waterfowls, migratory and indigenous birds make their home at Thale Noi. Some live here throughout the year and some migrate only in winter from October to March when the population density is at its highest. The low season is June – September which is the nesting period. Species that are prevalent here are those of the heron and stork family such as yellow bittern, great egret, painted stork, red stork; ducks such as lesser whistling duck, cotton pygmy goose, and garganey; grebe; rails such as white-browed crane, white-breasted waterhen, watercock, common moorhen, and Eurasian coot; jacanas such as pheasant-tailed jacana and bronze-winged jacana; cormorants such as great cormorant and little cormorant; black-winged





stilt; Brahminy kite; red-wattled lapwing; whiskered tern; common kingfisher; and barn swallow. The best time to study flora and fauna is during October-March when there is an abundance of birds and pink lotus in full bloom cover the reserve. Moreover, tourists can visit

villages and see cottage industries like reed mat making.

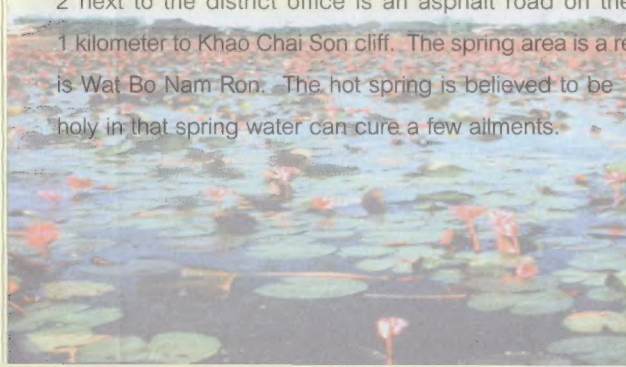
Thale Noi has been named the first world wetland site in Thailand. This aims to preserve the sustainable ecology of the area, one that is being developed into one of the country's most important nature study centers. As such, there is careful control of eco-tourism in Thale Noi in order to minimize impact on the environment.

Tourists can take boats from Thale Noi pier and go on two routes; the first one for tourists with services by the Thale Noi community and the second for academics and nature study by requesting permission and guide from a reserve official. The reserve has comfortable accommodation. For more information, please contact the Royal Forestry Department in Bangkok, tel. 5797223, 5795734, and Thale Noi Non-hunting Area, tel. (074) 685230.

Travel to Thale Noi is easy by boat and car. Access can be made from seaside districts like Ranot, Sathing Phra and Muang of Songkhla, and Pak Phayun, Khuan Khanun and Muang of Phatthalung. Visitors by train can alight at Pak Khlong station and continue by car to Thale Noi for 8 kilometers.

## Amphoe Khao Chai Son

*Than Nam Yen hot spring* can be reached by driving southerly from the province on Highway No. 4 for 25 kilometers to Km. 47 (Ban Tha Nang Phrom), then turn left onto Highway No. 4081 to Amphoe Khao Chai Son for 7 kilometers. At Sukhaphiban Road, Soi 2 next to the district office is an asphalt road on the right-hand side. Take that road for 1 kilometer to Khao Chai Son cliff. The spring area is a recreation site. About 300 meters further is Wat Bo Nam Ron. The hot spring is believed to be holy in that spring water can cure a few ailments.



## *Wat Khian Bang Kao* is on Highway

No. 4081, 7 kilometers past Khao Chai Son district office, in the area of Ban Bang Kao at Km. 14. A left-hand road leads to the temple. Wat Khian is situated on the bank of Songkhla Lake. This old monastery has the sacred Phra That Bang Kao, built in the same style as Phra Maha That Chedi in Nakhon Si Thammarat but smaller. This is one of the oldest historical sites of Phatthalung, dating back to the early Ayutthaya period. It is believed that the temple area was once the site of Phatthalung town because many laterite ruins and Buddha images have been found here.



*Laem Chong Thanon* is at Tambon Chog Thanon. To get there from Amphoe Muang, drive along Phetchakasem Road and turn left past Khao Chai Son for 12 kilometers. The total distance is about 39 kilometers. Laem Chong Thanon is a fisherman's village on a dirt hill that slopes down to Songkhla Lake that has saline water. The village has a good view of islands and the surrounding area.

## *Amphoe Pak Phayun*



### *Ko Si and Ko Ha* is in Songkhla Lake and can

be reached by leaving from Tambon Lam Pam pier (25 kilometers) or Pak Phayun pier (10 kilometers). The traveling time is about 1 hour. The islands are home of flocks of sea swallows, so many that they are called **Ko Rang Nok** (bird's nest island). Concessions are given out for the collection of the nests for sale. The natural beauty of the islands is one of the finest in Phatthalung. King Rama V once visited here and left his initials on a cliff. Nearby is a monument of him. As Ko Si and Ko Ha are concession areas of the private sector, permission must first be obtained in Pak Phayun district.

## *Amphoe Kong Ra*



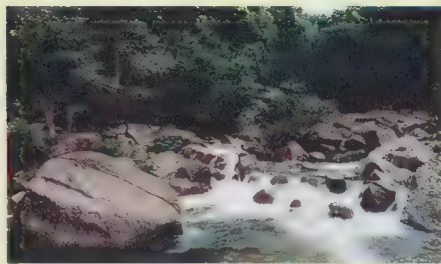
*Phraiwan waterfall* is in Ban Phut Forest Protection Unit in Khao Banthat Wildlife Reserve, Tambon Khlong Chaloem. To get there, go from Khlong Muai by the Tambon Lam Sin-Ban Kong Ra road (Highway No. 4122) for about 20 kilometers. The waterfall entrance is to the west about 3 kilometers away. This is a large waterfall with serene natural surroundings that are rich in tropical flora. A parking area and a restaurant are available.



## Amphoe Tamot

*Tamot waterfall* or *Mom Chui waterfall* is 12 kilometers from the district office.

Take Highway No. 4121 and Highway No. 4137 (south of Phatthalung city) from Highway No. 4 all the way to Wat



Tamot. The waterfall is located in Tamot Wildlife Protection Unit, about 4-5 kilometers past the temple. The waterfall is in the middle of a lush forest. The waterfall falls down several levels that have different names to a pool below. A wide rock plateau is suitable for relaxation.

## Amphoe Si Banphot

*Khao Pu Khao Ya National Park* is in Ban Nai Wang, Tambon Khao Pu, about 37 kilometers from the city. Take Highway No. 41 to Amphoe Khuan Khanun, then turn left onto Highway No. 4164 to Amphoe Si Banphot. Drive for 17 kilometers, and then turn left for 4 kilometers to the park headquarters. The area is still a dense jungle. Flora here includes hardwood trees and animals are rhinoceros, tapir, monkey, and birds. The total area is 694 square kilometers. The park has the following places of interest :

- *Matcha Pla Won cave* is near the park headquarters. Inside the cave are beautiful curtain-like stalactites and stalagmites. A pond 400 of square meters is full of fish. This pond was formed from water that flows through Khao Nai Wang. The cave entrance is black rock and covered with shady trees.
- *Riang Thong waterfall* is around 3 kilometers from Talat Khao Pu community. The source originates from the Banthat and Nakhon Si Thammarat mountain ranges. The waterfall is called the Hundred-level Waterfall. The loveliest level is the 13<sup>th</sup> level where visitors can see Thale Noi and Khao Pu-Khao Ya.
- *Pha Phung observation point* is about 250 meters from the park headquarters. The outstanding feature of the cliff is that during February-April of every year, bees will make hives here numbering in the hundreds. When the rainy season comes, the bees will abandon the hives. The observation point gives a good view of the park and its flora.

*Natural trails* are near the park headquarters. There are 2 trails that are ideal for studying flora.

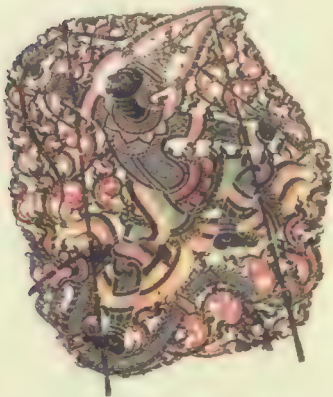


Moreover, in the area of the headquarters is a tourist service center that is a small exhibition place for publicizing useful information for tourists. The park has set up a good exhibition of pictures with captions, plus a park official to help explain and answer questions. A meeting room is available for conferences and seminars. It can hold up to 30 people. In addition, there are about 50 tent sites around the park.

For information on overnighting, please contact the park headquarters at Mu 9, Tambon Khao Pu, Amphoe Si Banphot, tel. (074) 619654

## *Amphoe Bang Kaeo*

*Khlong Hu Rae* is in Tambon Tha Madua, approximately 33 kilometers from Phatthalung city. Take the Phetchakasem Road for about 20 kilometers, turn left onto Khao Chai Son-Chong Ke road (Highway No. 4081) and turn right at the Khao Chai Son district office onto a laterite road for around 5 kilometers to the site. There are hired motorcycles in front of the office. Khlong Hu Rae is a wide canal with clear water. The canal bed is sandy, with rocks in the deeper parts. The canal is ideal for rest and swimming. Food stalls and restaurants provide good food for tourists.



*Shadow play handicrafts village* is at Mu 1, Ban Bang Kaeo, Tambon Tha Madua. It is about 9 kilometers from the Phetchakasem-railway intersection and 200 meters from the railway to the center. The total distance from Phatthalung city to the village is about 36 kilometers. The village has 25 members, all of whom make shadow play figures from hides in various styles made to order. The work is delicate and beautiful. The products are sold nationwide and exported to about 16 countries. For persons interested

in seeing and buying shadow play products, please contact Mr. Im Chanchum, the center's president, or the Amphoe Bang Kaeo Community Development Office at tel.(074) 697380.



## King Amphoe Si Nakharin

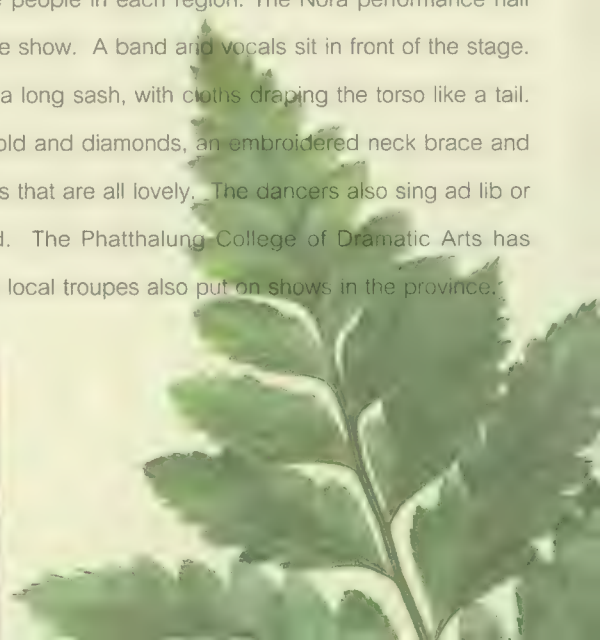
*Sumano cave* is at Tambon Ban Na, about 21 kilometers from Phatthalung city on the Phatthalung-Trang road (Phetchakasem Highway No. 4). The cave is about 500 meters from the road. The cave features stalagmites and stalactites, as well as a huge hall that is a natural work of art. The cave has two levels; the first is on level ground whereas the second is underground. The cave houses many Buddha images in different postures. Apart from its natural tranquility, the cave is noteworthy as a famous place for meditation.

*Phutthakhodom cave* is in Mu 4, Tambon Ban Na, on the same way to Khao Khram waterfall. It is about 3 kilometers from Highway No. 4 (Phetchakasem Road).

*Khao Banthat Wildlife Reserve* is at Tambon Ban Na, 27 kilometers from Phatthalung city on Highway No. 4. The park has an area of 167 square kilometers, covering Trang, Songkhla and Satun. The topography is mountainous. It is a watershed of several rivers and the home to many valuable plants.

## Local Culture and Traditions

*Manora or Nora* is southern Thailand's native cultural performance. Phatthalung is regarded as the birthplace of Nora. It is surmised that Nora influence spread over from South India together with Lakhon Chatri (another type of performance), but the dance postures were adapted to the liking of the people in each region. The Nora performance hall has a raised stage similar to that of a Likae show. A band and vocals sit in front of the stage. The dancers wear close-fitting trunks and a long sash, with cloths draping the torso like a tail. In addition, the dancers wear a sash of gold and diamonds, an embroidered neck brace and long nails. The Nora has 12 main postures that are all lovely. The dancers also sing ad lib or according to verses that are memorized. The Phatthalung College of Dramatic Arts has preserved this important art form. Several local troupes also put on shows in the province.





*Talung* (shadow play) is a regional performance of southern Thailand that is as popular as Nora. Like Nora, Phatthalung is also regarded as the birthplace of Talung. Each shadow play figure is made from raw cowhide that has been dried and then cut into shapes. Each figure is ornately printed with designs, with black usually covering the entire figure. Thinner hides will have coloring. The figures are held up by bamboo sticks,

with the mouth and hands movable in tune with the narration. The Talung hall has a thatched roof and three walls. It has a white cloth screen. Behind it is where the figures are kept. The entire troupe of musicians and puppeteers number not more than 8 persons. Musical instruments include plope, drum and gong. The figure performance is the duty of the head of the troupe who both operate the figures and narrate. The stories are from literature or newly written tales.

## Festivals

### Major Festivals

*Long Rua Lae Nok Thale Noi Festival* was first held in 1998 as a special activity to mark the Amazing Thailand project and promote the most important tourist destination of Phatthalung. The festival consists of eco-tourism activities lasting 1 month (14 February – 15 March) when there are plenty of birds and Thale Noi is at its most beautiful. The festival takes place in the Thale Noi Non-hunting area. Daily activities include boating on long-tailed boats to observe flora and fauna, local performances, agricultural produce for sale, demonstrations of native life, and an assortment of local products for sale.

*Phon Lak Phra Festival* is the most important festival of the province. This popular Buddhist tradition is held at the end of the Buddhist Lent when people have a Buddha image procession by land or water. Phatthalung normally has a land procession accompanied by drums to give the procession a good rhythm. When a procession from one temple passes another temple, the procession participants will challenge the temple people to come out and see who can beat drums to give the best rhythm. This tradition has evolved to become a grand festival of Phatthalung. It is held every October. Processions will go take



Buddha images throughout Phatthalung city. The festival is held at Phatthalung Provincial Stadium and Saen Suk Lam beach in Amphoe Muang. Activities of the festival include drum competitions of temples in the province, dramatic arts, boat procession contest, folk plays, religious ceremonies, water sports on Lam Pam Lake such as boat races and water boxing, exhibitions, and arts and culture demonstrations of Phatthalung and nearby provinces like reed mat making and coconut shell products.

*Local products* of Phatthalung are mostly from cottage industries like basketry, the most famous being reed mats that are very common in the Thale Noi Non-hunting Area. Others are shadow play figures of Bang Kaeo and coconut shell products of Ban Khok Wua in Chai Buri. Popular souvenirs are caramel of Tambon Nang Lat, dried banana and Indian beech candy of Amphoe Muang, and dried shrimp of Pak Phayun.

### Accommodation in Phatthalung

<b>Lam Pam Resort</b>	88 Mu 6, Aphai Borirak Road, Tambon Lam Pam, Amphoe Muang, tel. 611486. Houses and guest rooms at 300 – 1,600 baht. 68 rooms.
<b>Thai Hotel</b>	14 – 14/1-5 Ditsara-Sakhrin Road, Amphoe Muang, tel. 611636, 611797-8. 150 – 360 baht. 56 rooms.
<b>Ho Fa Hotel</b>	28/30 Khuha Sawan Road, Amphoe Muang, tel. 611920-2. 160 – 280 baht. 94 rooms.
<b>Dina Inn</b>	Chai Buri Road, Chong Ko Intersection, tel. 611029. 350 baht. 24 rooms.

### Restaurants

<b>Khuan Maphrao</b>	5 Mu 9, Tambon Khuan Maphrao	tel. 612895
<b>Khu Hu</b>	9/10 Pracha Bamrung Road	tel. 611938
<b>Phak Phuak</b>	283 Phadung Don Yo Road	tel. 613719
<b>Lam Pam Seafood</b>	Lam Pam resort, Aphai Borirak Road	tel. 611486
<b>Suan Ahan Suan Phai</b>	Asia Road	tel. 612930
<b>Hong Thong Restaurant</b>	Pracha Bamrung Road (banquet only)	tel. 613128
<b>Im Yok</b>	393 Ramet Road	tel. 613393
<b>Nai Nang</b>	Phetchakasem Road	tel. 611790

## Important Telephone Numbers (Area Code 074)

Provincial Hall	tel. 613409, 614062
Provincial Police Station	tel. 611804
Provincial Administration Office	tel. 611440
Provincial Public Relations	tel. 614070
Phatthalung Provincial Office	tel. 613409
Phatthalung Municipality	tel. 613007
Tourist Business and Guide Registration Office, Southern Office; Area 1	tel. 232230, 220376
Phatthalung College of Dramatic Arts	tel. 611960, 626892
Phatthalung Arts and Culture Center	tel. 611633, 613023
Phatthalung, Provincial Hospital	tel. 613008
Piyarak Hospital	tel. 627148
Train station	tel. 613106
Archaeology Office	tel. 356458
Thale Noi Non-hunting Area	tel. 615722
Khao Pu-Khao Ya National Park	tel. 619654
Coconut shell handicraft village (Mr. Plum Chukhong)	tel. 01-4655751
Shadow play handicraft village (Mr. Im Chanchum)	tel. 697160 (home)

## Phatthalung Buses

### Phatthalung-Nakhon Si Thammarat

- 40 baht. 05.30 – 16.30 hrs. 1 bus/hour.
- 40 baht for express bus. 06.00 – 16.00 hrs. 1 bus/hour.

### Phatthalung-Hat Yai air-conditioned bus

- 40 baht. Starts 05.00 hrs. 1 bus/30 minutes.

### Phatthalung-Hat Yai air-conditioned van

- 50 baht. Starts 05.30 hrs. 1 bus/30 minutes.

### Phatthalung-Trang

- 25 baht. Starts 05.00 hrs. 1 bus/hour.

### Phatthalung-Phuket

- 07.30 hrs., 09.30 hrs., 10.30 hrs., 11.30 hrs.



## Inter district Buses

Phatthalung-Saen Suk Lam Pam Beach passing Khao Ok Thalu, Wat Wand and Wand Chao Muang

- 10 baht.



- 20 baht. 06.30 – 17.00 hrs.

### Phatthalung-Thale Noi

- 20 baht. 20 baht for mini-bus. 06.00 – 17.30 hrs.

### Phatthalung-Khao Pu-Khao Ya

- 20 baht. 15 baht to the park. 07.00 – 17.00 hrs.

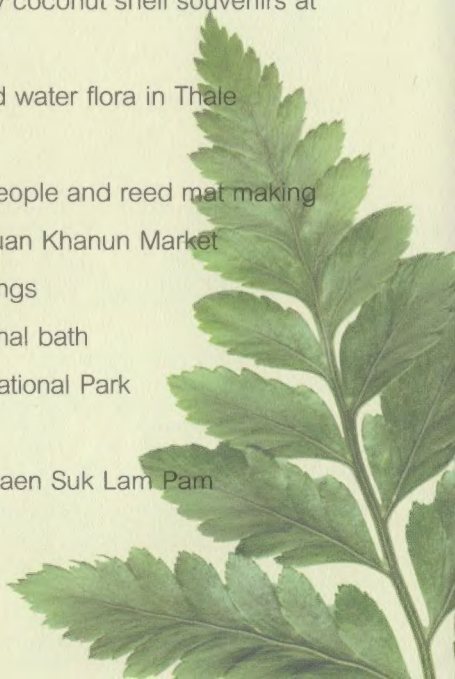
## Sample Tour Program in Phatthalung

### Option 1 day / 1 night

- 08.00 hrs. Boat cruise to study waterfowls and flora in Thale Noi Waterfowl Park.
- 09.00 hrs. Study the life of Thale Noi people and reed mat handicraft
- 10.30 hrs. Visit Wang Chao Muang Phatthalung (Wang Chao Muang Mai) and Wat Wang Visit Saen Suk Lam Pam Beach
- 12.00 hrs. Lunch at Lam Pam Beach
- 13.00 hrs. Depart for Sumano Cave
- 13.20 hrs. Arrive at Sumano Cave View the cave and study meditation
- 15.00 hrs. Depart for Phrai Wan Waterfall and at leisure
- 17.00 hrs. Return to accommodation

### Option 2-1 day / 1 night

- 08.00 hrs. - Pay homage to Phra Si Mum Muang
- 08.30 hrs. - Study the native way of life and buy coconut shell souvenirs at Ban Khok Wua, Tambon Chai Buri
- 09.30 hrs. - Boat cruise to study waterfowls and water flora in Thale Noi National Park
  - Study the way of life of Thale Noi people and reed mat making
  - Lunch at Thale Noi or Amphoe Khuan Khanun Market
- 13.00 hrs. - Depart for Khao Chai Son Hot Springs
  - Visit the springs and take a medicinal bath
- 14.00 hrs. - Nature tour of Khao Pu-Khao Ya National Park
- 16.00 hrs. - Visit Wang Chao Muang
- 17.30 hrs. - Enjoy the evening atmosphere of Saen Suk Lam Pam Beach
  - Dinner at the beach or in the city
  - Return to accommodation



## Option 3-2 days/1 night

### First day

- 08.00 hrs. - Boat cruise to study waterfowls and water flora at Thale Noi Waterfowl Park and the way of life of Thale Noi people
- 12.00 hrs. - Lunch
- 13.00 hrs. - Nature tour of Khao Pu-Khao Ya National Park
- 18.00 hrs. - Dinner
- 19.00 hrs. - Overnight in Khao Pu-Khao Ya National Park or Thale Noi Non-hunting Area

### Second day

- 08.00 hrs. - Pay homage to Phra Si Mum Muang and visit Wang Chao Muang Lung
- 09.00 hrs. - Boat cruise on Lam Pam Lake and proceed to Ko Rang Nok (Ko Si-Ko Ha) to see the harvest of bird nests
- 11.00 hrs. - Disembark at Wat Khian Bang Kaeo (an old temple from the Ayutthaya period)
- 12.00 hrs. - Lunch
- 13.00 hrs. - Continue to Khao Chai Son Hot Springs
  - Visit the springs and take a medicinal bath
- 14.00 hrs. - Visit Khlong Hu Rae and snacks
- 15.00 hrs. - See the making of shadow play figures at Amphoe Bang Kaeo (Mr. Im Chanchum)
- 16.00 hrs. - Continue to Sumano Cave
  - Tour the cave and study meditation
  - Continue to the city or other destinations





## *Tourist Advice on a Nature Study of Thale Noi Waterfowls*

- Obtain information from and make accommodation reservation at the park 30 days prior to the visit, tel. (074) 615722, 685230. Thale Noi Non-hunting Area is in Tambon Thale Noi, Amphoe Khuan Khanun, Phatthalung 93150.
- Tourists studying migratory birds and water flora should know the best time to see them.
- The boat tour to study waterfowls provided by the Thale Noi community goes along a fixed route and takes 1 hour. The fee is 200 baht for 8 persons.
- Researchers and nature watchers interested in studying birds must obtain permission from the park directly and must strictly follow the advice of park officials.
- Embark boats with caution and try to disperse the weight of passengers evenly through the boat. Passengers should not stick arms and feet outside the boat while it is cruising or disturb the boat's balance.
- Visitors should not make loud noises during the tour or pick flowers and plants along the way.
- Visitors should wear attire that is in tune with nature and bird watching equipment, and should wear a life vest in the boat.
- Do not eat or drink during the tour and dispose of garbage in bins in the park.



**Tourism Authority of Thailand**

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Area of responsibility: Nakhon Si Thammarat, Trang and Phatthalung



PHATTHALUNG  
IS REGARDED AS THE BIRTHPLACE  
OF THE SHADOW PLAY AND  
THE NORA DANCE.

